“It is safe to say that microform will continue to be an important force in preserving archival and manuscript materials and making these materials more widely available to both experienced and novice researchers.”

James Billington, Librarian of Congress
Southern History

African-American Baptist Annual Reports, 1865–1990s

The 4,379 annuals comprising this collection are derived from a number of African-American Baptist associations. So extensive and inclusive is this collection that it is believed to be the largest known compilation of its kind. The American Baptist Historical Society was organized in 1853 as a Department of the American Baptist Publication Society (now subsumed under the present Board of Educational Ministries related to the American Baptists Churches, USA). The Society’s mission was to collect “all such books, pamphlets, periodicals, statistical papers and manuscripts, as pertain to the history of the churches and other societies, the biographies of individuals, and all kinds of documents that relate to ecclesiastical history.” The minutes of 1,039 African-American Baptist associations and conventions in 27 states and regions are included in this collection. The annuals contain statistical information about member churches; ministerial lists; sermons preached at the annual meeting; and an array of data pertaining to religious, historical, and sociological concerns. Southern states included are:

- District of Columbia/Maryland/ Pennsylvania. (reel 18). 1 reel.
- Mississippi. (reels.50-54). 5 reels.
- South Carolina. (reels.72-78). 7 reels.
- Tennessee/Oklahoma. (reel 81). 1 reel.
- Texas. (reels.82-89). 8 reels.
- West Virginia. (reels.102-103). 2 reels.

D3441. 90 reels related to the South.

Complete collection: 104 reels.

The Africo-American Presbyterian, 1880–1938

Included are all issues from 1925 to 1938, plus a small assortment from 1880 to 1917. Religious topics are prominent, but articles also discuss secular matters.

D3330. 4 reels.

Alexander Pierre Tureaud Papers, 1909-1972

Alexander Pierre Tureaud (1899-1972) was a prominent African-American attorney who worked with the NAACP for 44 years. As legal advisor to the Louisiana NAACP on civil rights issues, Tureaud handled many important cases concerning transportation, public accommodations, teacher salary equalization, and school desegregation.

This collection spans the years 1909-1972 and consists mostly of Tureaud's correspondence, records of civil rights cases, and nonfinancial records. Among Tureaud's principal correspondents were Thurgood Marshall, Louis Israel, Daniel E. Byrd, Joseph E. Glapion, and John H. Clouser.

The bulk of the collection consists of materials from the 1940s and 1950s covering Tureaud's involvement with the NAACP and his civil rights efforts. Also included are financial records, organizational constitutions and by-laws, bulletins and news releases, pamphlets, clippings, and other material.

Papers are largely chronological and are broken down into the following series: NAACP; Louisiana civil rights; civil rights cases in other states; non-civil rights cases and miscellaneous material; politics; Louisiana Educational Association; Knights of Peter Claver; other insurance companies; collected historical material; other collected items; and other materials.

S3518. 58 reels.
American Civil Liberties Union Archives, 1950–1990

The collection contains a number of materials associated with the African-American civil rights movement. Documents relate to the NAACP, lynching, race riots, discrimination and segregation, integration of the military, the Ku Klux Klan, and rights of African-Americans. The documents are arranged first by year, next under general subject headings, and finally by case or topic. The types of materials found in the collection include: internal documents such as memoranda and committee reports; correspondence from clients, members of the board of directors, government bureaucrats, attorneys, and other sources; materials relating to local organizations affiliated with the ACLU, plus records of hundreds of organizations with which the ACLU had supportive or adversarial relations; and legal briefs and newspaper clippings.

D3306. 293 reels.

American Civil Liberties Union Archives, Series 3, Subject Files

These records document the activities of the ACLU in protecting individual rights from 1950–1990. The files contain material on freedom of speech, expression, and association; due process of law; equality before the law; legal case files; and organizational records. The files reflect work on litigation, advocacy and public policy, and subject files on various areas of interest connected with civil liberties. Materials include correspondence, court documents, memoranda, printed matter, minutes, reports, briefs, and legal files.

S3521. 322 reels.

Bostwick Company Business Records, 1819–1856

These are the records of William Bostwick (1796–1863), merchant of Augusta, Georgia, and New Haven, Connecticut. The records are of various firms with which Bostwick was associated and deal primarily with the cotton business.

D3419. 12 reels.

The Braxton Bragg Papers, 1833-1879

The Braxton Bragg Papers is an extraordinary assemblage of Bragg’s personal and headquarters papers as well as material written to, by, and about Bragg. The collection is divided into three series:

Series I, Headquarters and Personal Papers, deals mainly with Bragg’s Confederate Army service. Arranged in chronological order, these papers include personal and official letters, telegrams, records, reports, orders, circulars, drafts, and memoranda.

Series II, Miscellaneous Files, is composed of papers from the Medical Department of the Army of Pensacola, newspaper clippings relating to Bragg, letters to Mrs. Bragg, and papers found on a Union officer relating to a plan to assassinate Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Series III, Bound Letter Copy Books, consists of five volumes and is comprised of letters and telegrams from Bragg’s Pensacola command; letters, telegrams, orders, and reports from Bragg’s Army of Tennessee; a list of staff officers; and letters, telegrams, orders, and circulars relating to the administration of North Carolina to the end of the war.

D3500. 8 reels.

The Calvert Papers

This collection of over 1,300 documents contains the official and personal papers of the six Lords Baltimore and other members of the Calvert family, proprietors of the colony of Maryland. Included are family papers (1584–1783), colonial ventures (1623–1805), financial records (1731–1761), government records (1633–1784), correspondence (1616–1768), and literary papers, pamphlets, and maps (1634–1804).

S1611. 27 reels.

The Carter Family Papers, 1659–1797, in the Sabine Hall Collection

The Sabine Hall Collection of Carter Papers illustrates eighteenth-century history through one of Virginia’s great families. John Carter, Robert “King” Carter, Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, and his son Robert Wormeley Carter exemplified the
Southern History

Virginia gentry of the period. This collection, containing land documents, correspondence, and diaries, provides data on not only the history of Virginia but also a class that had significant influence on the American political tradition.

D3182.  4 reels.

Charles Carroll Papers

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832) served as a Federalist in the Continental Congress and U.S. Senate, was instrumental in drawing up the Maryland Constitution, and sat on the first board of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Over 2,000 letters and Carroll’s accounts, journals, and will are contained in this collection.

S1612.  3 reels.

Civil Rights and Social Activism in the South

Series 1, Civil Rights and Social Activism in Alabama


The John LeFlore papers tell important stories about the civil rights movement in the urban South, document the development and early work of the NAACP in Mobile, and provide insight into his life and aspirations.

233521.010.  15 reels.


The records in this collection span thirty years (1956-1987) with the bulk of the materials between 1961 and 1975. During that time the League demanded and obtained the hiring of more black municipal employees, sued to force desegregation of the Mobile school system and filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Justice to open public accommodations to all. All of these activities are documented in this collection.

233521.020  29 reels.

Series 2, The Legal Battle for Civil Rights in Alabama

This collection consists of selected portions of the Vernon Z. Crawford and Blackshear, Menefeef and Stein law firm, whose work in the areas of Alabama civil rights had a profound influence on the shape of the U.S. civil rights movement in the 20th century. This collection consists of two parts:


Series 3, James Dombrowski and the Southern Conference Education Fund

James Dombrowski was a southern white Methodist minister and intellectual who was active in the African American civil rights movement from the 1940s. This collection consists of his correspondence and papers as leader of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1941-1948, and executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 1948-1966.

242958.  17 reels.

Confederate Imprints

This remarkable collection of miscellaneous publications of the Confederate States of America is the most complete collection of its kind available. Skillfully compiled, these written records remain the best source of information for students of history and scholars of the Civil War period.

Based on historian Marjorie Lyle Crandall’s Confederate Imprints: A Checklist Based Principally on the Collection of the Boston Athenaeum, and Richard Harwell’s More Confederate Imprints, this collection contains 6,188 entries. Some of the topics included are military history, social history, political history, literary history and religious history.

Microfilm copies of both Crandall and Harwell bibliographies are included in the first reel of the collection.

1220.  144 reels.
D.W. Griffith’s Birth of a Nation

When “Birth of a Nation” was introduced, it became an instant classic and ushered in a new era in cinematography. The film introduced new forms and cinematic techniques and is a must for serious film students and anyone interested in the development of the film medium. The collection includes approximately 2,000 images, along with the accompanying hardbound guide, “Birth of a Nation: A Formal Shot-by-Shot Analysis,” by John Cuniberti.

1170. 24 fiche.

Eli Whitney Papers

The correspondence and business records contained here relate to the development of the cotton gin and the manufacture of firearms employing a system of interchangeable parts. records related to the acquisition of property for a mill site; patents on inventions; account books and other financial records; contracts and drawings concerning firearms production; estate records; and family papers are included in this collection.

D3431. 7 reels.

FBI Investigation File on Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

This file documents the FBI’s investigation of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which was organized in 1957 in Atlanta, with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as president.

S1754. 9 reels.

First Three Centuries of Appalachian Travel

Before the American Revolution, most Americans and Europeans knew little about Appalachia—the vast region between Lexington, Kentucky and Winchester, Virginia, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama—and even regarded it as a myth. In 1728, William Byrd was moved to chide his compatriots for having lived in America for more than a century and not having penetrated the Appalachians, while the French had already explored their territories to the Pacific. The collection is based on diaries and narration of explorers, cartographers, military men and travelers and provides a view of the region, which spans three centuries and supplies social, political, economic, scientific, religious and agricultural impressions of the area.

1626. 681 fiche.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Race Relations, 1933–1945

This series contains a collection of essential materials for the study of the early development of the Civil Rights Movement—concerned with the issues of Lynching; Segregation; Race riots; and Employment discrimination.

FDR assumed the presidency of a nation in which white supremacy was a significant cultural and political force. Many states denied or severely restricted voting rights to African Americans and used their political power to further diminish their status and to deny them the benefits and opportunities of society. One consequence of this was to make African Americans potential victims of lynching, a kind of “people’s justice,” in which mobs of whites seized and murdered, often in gruesome fashion, African Americans suspected of crimes against whites. But civil rights were a stepchild of the New Deal. Bent on economic recovery and reform and having to work through powerful Southern congressmen, whose seniority placed them at the head of key congressional committees, the president hesitated to place civil rights on his agenda.

Franklin D. Roosevelt’s record on civil rights has been the subject of much controversy. FDR’s Official File, at the FDR Library in Hyde Park, NY, provides insight into his political style and presents an instructive example of how he balanced moral preference with political realities.

242024. 18 reels.

Freedman’s Aid Society Records, 1866–1932

Organized in 1866 at a Methodist Episcopal Church convention, the Freedman’s Aid Society was created to establish schools and colleges for African Americans in the South. The Society
began instrumental in supporting teachers in institutions begun by or connected with Freedman’s Aid, and in preparing young men for the ministry.

**The James Monroe Papers, 1772–1836**

With the addition of this important collection on the fifth president of the United States, the main holdings of the Monroe papers: materials in the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, and Virginia repositories are available on microfilm. The NYPL collection, dated 1772–1836, touches on most aspects of Monroe’s political career but does not overlap the other collections distributed by Primary Source Media.

The Monroe papers in the New York Public Library are divided into two series: Correspondence (1772–1836) and Writings (1785–1831).

**James Monroe Papers in Virginia Repositories**

The lesser-known phases of James Monroe’s public career are highlighted in this supplement to the major collections of his papers housed at the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. The fifth president served in Virginia’s lower house on the state council, and more than four terms as governor. The bulk of this collection covers Monroe’s tenure in these offices. Virginia’s constitution gave the governor administrative duties—such as civil and militia appointments—that have provided rich material not only for the study of politics in the early republic but also for investigating the social history of the Upper South.
and the correspondence has been indexed by writer and recipient.

D3188. 10 reels.

**John Henry McCray Papers, 1929–1989**

These papers of John Henry McCray (1910–1987) document an astounding sixty-year career in journalism and political activism. The South Carolina leader was editor of one of the chief black newspapers in the history of Southern journalism—the *Lighthouse and Informer*—and he was co-founder of the Progressive Democrats. The collection spans 1929–1989, and is comprised of five main series: Journalism, Politics, Topical, Personal, and Photography.

D3435. 18 reels.

**The John Pendleton Kennedy Papers**

John Pendleton Kennedy (1795–1870) figured significantly in nineteenth-century literary, intellectual, and political life. A member of the Maryland bar, he served as a Whig in state and national legislatures, was a staunch supporter of the Union during the Civil War, and belonged to the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His writings included novels, political treatises, and pamphlets. These papers, including manuscripts, journals, letters, and notebooks, are a valuable source of information on nineteenth century America.

S1616. 27 reels.

**The Lee Family Papers, 1742–1795**

John Adams wrote that “the family of Lee...has more men of merit than any other.” Richard Henry Lee was a delegate to the Continental Congress, president of Congress under the Articles of Confederation (1784–1786), and a senator (1789–1792). His brother Arthur served as an assistant to Benjamin Franklin in London, as a member of the American commission in Paris, and as a delegate to Congress (1782–1785) and William, pursued successful mercantile and political careers in London after 1768 and also acted as an American agent in France, Germany, and Holland. *The Lee Family Papers* makes available virtually all known manuscripts of the Lees, including the collections of the University of Virginia Library and those housed in the Houghton Library at Harvard University and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. The material is arranged chronologically, with the exception of pamphlets and miscellaneous items that are found on the last reel.

D3180. 8 reels.

**The Lloyd Papers**

Over 30,000 papers of the Lloyds of Maryland’s Eastern Shore trace the history of this important American family through 250 years. The collection includes land papers (1640–1909), letters (1706–1918), correspondence (1801–1859), business materials (1763–1896), legal papers (1674–1874), and genealogies, diaries, and other materials.

S1617. 41 reels.

**Martin Luther King, Jr. FBI Assassination File**

The FBI file on this historic case, over 44,000 pages long, documents the bureau’s role in finding James Earl Ray and obtaining his conviction for the 1968 assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. It also includes background information amassed by the FBI on Dr. King himself.

S1757. 25 reels.

**NAACP Office of Field Director of Louisiana Records, 1964–1976**

This collection is the complete archive of the Louisiana National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Field Director’s files.

S3517. 48 reels.

**Nineteenth-Century American Literature and History**

*The Ohio Valley and the South*

The early poets, novelists, essayists and scholars of America’s first frontier, the Trans-Allegheny West and the Deep South provided the basic source material for this collection of 19th-century cultural, social, economic, religious and scientific history.
The major emphasis of the collection is on literary works.

1680.  3,940 fiche.

**The Papers of Fannie Lou Hamer, 1917–1977**

The Fannie Lou Hamer papers contain more than 3,000 pieces of correspondence plus financial records, programs, photographs, newspaper articles, invitations and other printed items.

D3628.  17 reels.

**The Papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene, Part 1: December 23, 1766-July 31, 1780**

"Scholars will welcome the publication of all known Nathanael Greene correspondence. One cannot understand the military dimensions of the American Revolution without a thorough knowledge of Greene and his manuscripts." -Don Higginbotham, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Papers of General Nathanael Greene consists of typed transcripts of military orders and documents, correspondence with nearly every other American leader, and letterbooks from his tenure as commissary general of the Continental Army and, after 1780, as American commander in the southern colonies. Some 600 letters between Washington and Greene are included. The papers are arranged chronologically within the collection, and a sender-recipient index is profiled in the printed guide to the microfilm.

S3164.  4 reels.

**The Papers of Panton, Leslie and Company**

The Papers of Panton, Leslie & Co. is the most complete ethnographic collection available for the study of the American Indians of the Southeast.

The collection documents trading activities with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek Nations and is a key source of information for the study of the origins and development of the Seminole Indians. It details the activities of Panton, Leslie & Co. and also the international conflicts affecting the Southeast during this time. In addition to Native American studies, the collection involves:

- American, British and Spanish history of the late 18th and early 19th centuries
- Domestic history of Florida and the greater Southeast international and domestic trade
- Taxation and tariffs
- Local government and politics
- Agriculture
- Real estate speculation
- International negotiations and treaties

1740.  26 reels.

**The Papers of R.M.T. Hunter, 1817–1887**

Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter (1809–1887) served as a congressman, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. senator, Confederate secretary of state, and Confederate senator from Virginia, in which capacity he was sent as a delegate to the Hampton Roads Peace Conference in February 1865. A supporter of John C. Calhoun, whose presidential campaign he organized, Hunter was regarded as one of the most effective spokesmen of the southern position in the years before the Civil War and, with Jefferson Davis and Robert A. Toombs, is considered one of the “Southern Triumvirate.” The Papers of R.M.T. Hunter contain some three thousand items from the University of Virginia Library, divided into two parts arranged chronologically. The first part (reel 1) contains manuscript and printed copies of Hunter’s speeches; the second part (reels 2–13) contains private, public, and business papers of Hunter and his family. This collection is

D3626.  1 reel.
an excellent source for the study of antebellum politics, the history of the Confederacy, and the rise of the Redeemer movement in the Upper South immediately after the war.

D3185. 13 reels.

The Papers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, 1817–1902

This collection includes minutes, correspondence, financial records, records of manumission and emigration, reports of colonial agents, pamphlets and books on the Colonization movement, copies of the Maryland Colonization Journal (Baltimore, 1835-1861), the Liberia Herald (Monrovia, 1842-1857) and census records of Maryland in Liberia.

S1859. 31 reels.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Board of Missions for Freedmen
Annual Reports, 1866–1923

This collection consists of the annual reports of the Board of Missions for Freedmen and its predecessors. At the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, the General Assembly (Presbyterian Church U.S.A., Old School) appointed a committee to establish churches and schools for freedmen. In 1883, the Freedmen’s Committee was formally incorporated as the Board of Missions for Freedmen. The new board, like its predecessors, helped to educate and supply black teachers and preachers and built and supported black schools, churches, colleges, and seminaries in the southern United States and prescribed courses of study to be used. In 1923, the Board was one of several boards and agencies that merged to become the Board of National Missions. The Freedmen’s Board continued its legal existence as a holding corporation until 1972, when the Board of National Missions was reorganized as the Program Agency. The collection is an indispensable supplement for nineteenth and twentieth-century U.S. history, social history, African- American history, and religious history.

D3410. 3 reels.

Records of the Free Southern Theater, 1963–1978

Established in 1963, the Free Southern Theater (FST) served as a cultural and educational extension of the Civil Rights Movement. While offering entertainment and opportunities for artistic expression, the FST endeavored to use black drama to develop and enhance racial awareness.

D3630. 47 reels.

Records of the Highlander Folk School and Highlander Research and Education Center, 1932-1978

This collection documents the activities of the Highlander Folk School and highlights the political efforts to close the school. Intended as a worker’s education school and community center, the Highlander Folk School was founded in 1932 near Monteagle, Tennessee, by Myles Horton and Don West. The School’s first activities included classes in socialism, sociology, and economics for community residents and a program of labor education for outside students who boarded at the school. During the 1930s and 1940s Highlander organized workshops sponsored by the CIO and individual labor unions, and worked closely with the National Farmers Union and the United Packinghouse Workers of America. Following the withdrawal of CIO support in 1949 because of alleged communist influence at Highlander, the School became involved with the civil rights movement in the South. Under the leadership of Esau Jenkins and Septima Clark, Highlander developed programs for training local black community leaders. From 1958 to 1965 citizen programs and voter registration efforts were important Highlander activities. Beginning in 1965, however, civil rights work was de-emphasized, and Highlander turned to contemporary problems of Appalachia, including poverty, strip mining, misuse of land and natural resources, and a lack of political organization. A major portion of the collection consists of the subject files, including correspondence, reports on workshop sessions, class materials and student projects, alumni lists and questionnaires, addresses and speeches, trial transcripts and legal papers, clippings, labor scripts, song books and sheets, field trip reports,
conference programs, news releases, writings about Highlander, and writings by staff members.

240157. 50 reels.

Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1606-1626

These records include governing arrangements of the colonies, commercial ledgers and reports, immigration statistics, and labor policies.

S1875.  2 reels.

The Robert Goodloe Harper Papers

Baltimore attorney Robert Goodloe Harper (1765–1825) was an influential Federalist and a member of the Maryland State Colonization Society, through which he led the movement to settle former slaves in Liberia. Most of these papers pertain to Harper’s work and personal life, his wife (daughter of Charles Carreel of Carreleton), and their family.

S1615.  5 reels.

The Sabin Collection from Joseph Sabin’s “Bibliotheca Americana: A Dictionary of Books Relating to America from its Discovery to the Present Time”

The Civil War

This collection presents a wide array of information that details the development and resolution of the Civil War. The critical period of 1800-1865 is covered, as is the period of Reconstruction, 1865-1876. In addition, the collection reaches beyond purely American works, providing an international perspective on this formative period in American history.

5317. 769 titles. 2,037 fiche.

Reconstruction

This subject collection has gathered materials that relate to the reorganization and re-establishment of the seceded states in the Union after the Civil War.

5312. 61 titles. 181 fiche.

Slavery

This collection contains many memoirs of life under slavery. The material includes original speeches and lectures, sermons, memorial speeches and discourses, papers and reports written to the legislatures across America, pamphlets and reviews of the day, books and international essays expressing both pro- and antislavery views.

5302. Unit 1, Prior to 1850. 270 titles. 1,046 fiche.

5303. Unit 2, Post 1850. 303 titles. 958 fiche.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture: Selected Collections

Oakley Johnson Papers

The scholar and civil rights advocate Oakley Johnson led a varied life whose busiest period, 1946–1959, is fully documented in this collection. The collection is organized in two main series: The Southern Period (1946–1952) and The Post-Southern Period (1952–1959).

D3305P09.  5 reels.

The Slavery and Abolition Collections

This publication reproduces an assortment of letters, bills of sale, manumission papers and other documents relating to slavery and its abolition, primarily in the Anglo-American colonies and the United States.

D3305.P07.  1 reel.

Stetson Kennedy Collection

Stetson Kennedy was a journalist and author who became known for his perceptive writings on southern culture and racism. The research files contain material accumulated primarily during the 1930s and ’40s and is divided into two main series: the Ku Klux Klan File and the General Research File.

D3305P26.  4 reels.

William Pickens Papers

Scholar, author, dean of Morgan College, NAACP executive, and chief of the Interracial Section of the U.S. Treasury, William Pickens was a powerful figure during the first half of the twentieth century. The papers contained in this microfilm publication...
provide a close look at his unusually active career, at the major organizations with which he worked, and at his efforts to improve race relations. This collection includes the following types of documents: • Correspondence—relating to his day-to-day efforts to combat discrimination, investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and work with numerous organizations.

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Slavery Miscellaneous Manuscripts, 1780–1860

This collection contains seven scrapbooks, “Tracts on Slavery in the United States”; book of punishments administered to slaves in a South American mining camp, 1836-1847; slave deeds; newspaper clippings; and a book containing a census of slaves in Chester Country, Pennsylvania, 1780–1815.

D3305P08. 29 reels.

Slavery, Source Material and Critical Literature

The series explores slavery in the U.S. as well as in other parts of the world through primary sources from the West Indies and South America.

1845. 11,949 fiche in 17 units.

The Slave Trade, 1858–1892: British Foreign Office, Collection 541, Confidential Print Series

This publication is a rich source on international slave trade in the nineteenth century and on the political, cultural, and economic relations that England had with other countries. The collection is invaluable for historians studying the economic interdependence in the United States, the Spice Islands, South Africa, India, African states, and Middle Eastern states. The slave trade was abolished in 1807 throughout the British Empire, and in 1833 the owning of slaves was abolished. Correspondence and reports regarding the slave trade from British slave trade commissioners and naval officers worldwide are contained in this publication. These documents provide an abundance of detailed information that will not be found elsewhere, including: names of slave ships, lists of captains and crews; details of slave ship seizures; descriptions of slave conditions in countries worldwide; and correspondence to and from African and Asian leaders involved in the slave trade. The files are divided chronologically and by category. A few documents are in Spanish or French.

D3255. 10 reels.

South Caroliniana Library: Selected Newspapers

D3275.P37. Tribune (Beaufort), weekly Republican, 1874–1876. 1 reel.
D3275.P34. The Transcript (Charleston), July 1-Dec. 31, 1841. 1 reel.
D3275.P11. Free South (Beaufort), 1863–1864; New South (Port Royal and Beaufort), 1862–1866; New South (Beaufort), March 7, 1895; Palmetto Herald (Port Royal), 1864; Camp Kettle (Beaufort), 1861–1862; Hospital Transcript (Bluffton), 1865. 1 reel.
D3275.P15. Mountaineer (Greenville), 1829–1904 (Film does not include all extant issues). 4 reels.
D3275.P17. Tri-Weekly South Carolinian (Columbia), 1849–1865. 2 reels.
D3275.P18. Daily South Carolinian (Columbia), 1849–1867. 5 reels.
### Southern History

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<td>Southern Chronicle (Columbia), 1840–1847</td>
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<td>South Carolina State Gazette and Columbia Advertiser (Columbia), 1822, 1827–28, and Southern Times &amp; State Gazette (Columbia), 1830–1838</td>
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<td>Pendleton Messenger (Pendleton), 1829–1851</td>
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<td>Highland Sentinel (Calhoun and Anderson), 1840–1843, and Anderson Gazette (Anderson), 1846–1848</td>
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<td>Palmetto Leader (Columbia, SC), 1925–1957</td>
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<td>D3275.P11</td>
<td>Camp Kettle (Beaufort), 1861–62; Free South (Beaufort), 1863–64; Hospital Transcript (Bluffton), 1865; New South (Beaufort), March 7, 1895; Palmetto Herald (Port Royal), 1864</td>
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### South Carolina Department of Archives and History

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<td>D3310</td>
<td>Records of the Public Treasurers of South Carolina, 1725–1776</td>
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<td>D3311</td>
<td>Records of the South Carolina Treasury, 1775–1780</td>
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<td>D3312</td>
<td>South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1783–1791</td>
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<td>D3314</td>
<td>South Carolina Treasury Ledgers and Journals, 1791–1865</td>
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<td>D3319</td>
<td>Memorials of Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century South Carolina Land Titles.</td>
<td>12 reels</td>
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<td>D3317</td>
<td>South Carolina State Plats, Charleston Series, 1784–1860; Columbia Series, 1796–1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>D3322</td>
<td>South Carolina Tax Returns, 1783–1800</td>
<td>2 reels</td>
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### Texas as Province and Republic, 1795: Based on Thomas W. Streeter's Bibliography of Texas, 1795-1845 (1955)

A model for modern regional bibliographies, Thomas W. Streeter's work provides historians and scholars with a contemporary guide to rare source materials. Included are Streeter's bibliography and more than 90 percent of its titles. Many of the titles are rare, and others have disappeared altogether.

With several entries in Spanish, the collection includes broadsides, sheet music, maps and proclamations, and books and pamphlets. New materials, unknown or unavailable to Streeter, also
have been incorporated. In all, 1,679 titles have been microfilmed in chronological order. A printed guide accompanies the collection.

1910. 39 reels.

The Thaddeus Stevens Papers

Known as the "scourge of the South," Thaddeus Stevens was probably the most powerful legislator of the Civil War era. This microform edition includes all of his known correspondence; business records; speeches drawn from the congressional Globe and other publications; the cases he pled; minutes from the Ways and Means Committee; and reports he authored. The papers are published in four series:

Series I: general correspondence, miscellaneous documents, records of business transactions, arranged chronologically

Series II: speeches and resolutions, arranged chronologically

Series III: legal arguments and legal and business papers, arranged chronologically

Series IV: congressional committee minutes, arranged alphabetically, then chronologically

Documents are accompanied by an identifying label and indexed by name of correspondent, speech, legal argument, or committee.

1936. 4,961 fiche.

Travels in the Old South I, II, III: 1607–1860

This collection, from Thomas D. Clark’s “Travels in the Old South I, II, III,” covers what Clark called “the important years ... 1607–1860 ... when travelers came visiting the Colonies.” Clark, in the editor’s preface to Volume I, remarks, “Almost all historians who have tried to discover the past as it actually was or to gain a feeling of being at home in the precise contemporary scene, have used travel accounts for sources.” For students of the history of individual Southern states, agriculture and industry, social life and customs, folklore and any other aspects of Southern tradition, this is an indispensable research tool.

1935. 9,244 fiche.

U.S. Customs Service Records: Port of New Orleans, Louisiana Inward Slave Manifests, 1807–1860

These are records of slaves shipped to New Orleans from other American ports, which give information on the slave, the owner, the ship’s manifest and captain.

1933. 3,613 fiche.

Travels in the Confederate States

This collection of selected titles from E. M. Crouser’s “Travels in the Confederate States” covers a broad spectrum of accounts of the Civil War and post-Civil War period as told by on-the-scene observers — soldiers, journalists, foreigners, visitors and innocent victims of war. Rich in regimental histories and memoirs of military leaders and common soldiers alike, *Travels in the Confederate States* is of great value to students of the Civil War.

1933. 3,613 fiche.

Travels in the New South I and II, 1865–1955

Travel accounts provide a primary source for researchers in many fields. This collection is based on Thomas D. Clark’s bibliography and offers various accounts of life in the post-Civil War South. This collection details the state of Southern culture during three quarters of a century as the South continued its struggle back to equality with the rest of the nation. The works include the postwar years, 1865–1900, an era of reconstruction and readjustment; and 1900–1955, an era of change and renewal.

1936. 4,961 fiche.

U.S. Customs Service Records: Port of New Orleans, Louisiana Outward Slave Manifests, 1812–1860

These records comprise permissions granted slave owners requesting that slaves travel to other
American ports and manifests of ships carrying slaves from New Orleans.

**United Methodist Church: Archival Collections: Agency Journals**

These are the official published records of the activity of a specific agency within the United Methodist tradition. The journals contain the minutes of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the agency and reports from agency staff on the activity of the agency. Finally, they usually contain statistical tables that detail such things as number of people involved and funds raised and spent.

**Methodist Episcopal Church, South Board of Missions Minutes, 1866-1942.**

This was the agency created by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South to manage the denomination's missionary activity. The board meeting minutes run from 1866 until 1942, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South officially merged with the Methodist Church.

**United Methodist Church: Archival Collections: Conference Journals**

Within the United Methodist tradition, the Annual Conference is the basic geographic area of church administration. Ministers and lay leaders of the local churches within the bounds of the Conference convene for an annual business meeting. The Journals hold the minutes of these meetings. Officials accept reports from the various committees of the conference, appoint ministers to serve at churches, and receive reports, in the form of statistical tables, on the activities of local churches (e.g., number of new members, number of children in Sunday School, value of church buildings).

**United Methodist Church: Archival Collections: Periodicals**

*The Christian Educator. 1889-1931*

This quarterly magazine of facts relating to Christian education in the South was published by the Freedmen’s Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thirty-nine volumes were produced, with irregular volume numbering.

**Methodist Episcopal Times. 1895-1904**

Ten volumes were published by the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Virginia. The paper was published in Parkersburg and then Moundsville, West Virginia.

**Methodist Advocate. Atlanta, GA. Vols. 1-15, 1869-1883**

This was a significant regional publication for the Methodist Episcopal Church, published in Atlanta and Cincinnati.

**Tennessee Methodist. 1891-1897**

This was a regional publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South and includes volumes 1-7. In its last year the paper changed its name to *American Outlook.*

**Virginia Gazette Daybooks, 1750–1752 and 1764–1766**

Originally published by the University of Virginia Library in 1967. This collection gives detailed information on the politics, commercial activities, and reading habits of upper-class Virginians in the
middle of the eighteenth century. The publisher of the Gazette provided news of other colonies and England, opinion, acts of the colonial legislature, and forms needed for business; the daybooks also reveal the effect of the Stamp Act on Virginia. An extensive name index is included.

D3184. 1 reel.

Western Reserve Historical Society

This collection is a mixture of issues and papers from Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Alabama ranging from 1861–1865.

- Cotton States, Gainesville, FL. Apr. 16, 1864
- Floridian & Journal, Tallahassee, FL. Mar. 5, 1864
- La Recherche, Jacksonville, FL. Dec. 31, 1865
- The Peninsula, Jacksonville, FL. Apr. 21, 1864
- Tri-Weekly Observer, Pensacola, FL. Aug. 4, 1866
- Florida Union, Jacksonville, FL. Aug. 18, 1866
- Daily Express, Petersburg, VA. Sep. 7, 1861–June 16, 1865
- Mobile Daily Register, Mobile, AL. Mar. 11, 1860
- Mobile Evening Telegraph, Mobile, AL. Aug. 19, 1864
- Selma Evening Dispatch, Selma, AL. May 12, 1864
- The Daily Rebel, Aug. 9, 1862
- Chattanooga Daily Rebel, Chattanooga, TN. Sep. 10, 1862–July 29, 1863
- Chattanooga Daily Gazette, Chattanooga, TN. Mar. 5, 1864–Sep. 2, 1865
- The Sentinel, Richmond, VA. Mar. 12, 1863–Apr. 1, 1865

D3490P01. 10 reels.

Southern History Collections from the Library of Congress

James Monroe Papers

Series 3. Letterbooks and account books (1794–1806). Reels.10 (cont’d)–11.
L110036. Shelf No.: MSS 12,199. 11 reels.

The Papers of Alexander Stephens

The papers of Alexander Hamilton Stephens record, primarily through correspondence, the life and career of this lawyer, journalist, author, U.S. congressman, governor of Georgia, and vice president of the Confederate States of America. This extensive collection is a particularly valuable source on the divisive issues leading to the Civil War, the operation of the Confederate government, and postwar issues in the South. Trained as a lawyer, Stephens (1812–1883) served six terms in the Georgia legislature before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1843. The collection is divided into three series: General correspondence (1784–1886); Autobiography; and journal (1834–1837).

L110059. Shelf No.: MSS 15,135. 57 reels.

The Papers of Booker T. Washington

Organizer and longtime president of Tuskegee Institute, Booker Taliaferro Washington (1856–1915) founded the National Negro Business League (covered in this collection), and wrote the autobiographical Up From Slavery (1901). The Library of Congress has microfilmed six series of Washington correspondence, as described below. The bulk of the material covers the 1900–1915 period, with correspondents including George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. Du Bois, John D. Rockefeller, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Series 1: Family Correspondence.
L110006. Shelf No. 18,185. (reels.1–6). 6 reels.

Series 2: Personal Correspondence—Letters on confidential administrative or political matters.
L110006. Shelf No. 18,185. (reels.6 [cont’d]–18). 13 reels.

Series 3: Special Correspondence—Represented are individuals with whom Washington developed a sustained and frequent correspondence.
L110006. Shelf No. 18,185. (reels.18 [cont’d]–91). 74 reels.

Series 4: General Correspondence—Letters relating to Washington’s positions as president of Tuskegee Institute and an African-American leader.
L110006A. Shelf No. 18,185.1. (reels.92–388). 297 reels.

Series 5: Supplemental Papers—Memoranda books; letterbooks; correspondence; telegrams; speech, article and book file; photographs; printed matter; and miscellany.
L110006B. Shelf No. 18,185.2. (reels.389–549). 161 reels.

Series 6: Miscellany File—Miscellaneous records from Tuskegee Institute, and files on donations,
lectures, and the National Negro Business League.
L110006 . 91 reels.
L110006A. 297 reels.
L110006B. 375 reels.
Shelf No. MSS 18,185; MSS 18,185.1; and MSS 18,185.2
Complete collection: 763 reels.

The Papers of Jedediah Hotchkiss

Jedediah Hotchkiss, a self-taught topographer, was responsible for the maps on which Stonewall Jackson depended in his victorious Shenandoah Valley campaign. In addition, Hotchkiss was the author of two works on Virginia.

L110071. Shelf No.: MSS 17,917.  61 reels.

The Papers of the Confederate States of America

The Papers of the Confederate States of America, also known as “the Pickett Papers,” are the best primary source on the formation of the Confederate States of America and on the conduct of its internal, external, and military affairs. The collection is divided into the following series, reflecting the organization of the Confederate government:

Records of the Department of State: Reels.1–35.
Records of the Executive and Legislative Branches. Reels.36 (cont’d)–38.
Records of the War Department, 1861–1865. Reels.63–68.
Records of the Navy Department, 1861–1865. Reels.69–70.
L110170. Shelf No.: MSS 13,744.  70 reels.

Records of the Alabama Claims Commission

This microfilm publication reproduces in its entirety the 151-volume Records of the Alabama Claims Commission and Alphabetical Index to Claimants. The volumes were first published in Washington, D.C., from 1882 to 1885 and are the foremost source on negotiations that set a precedent in international law. The 1871 Treaty of Washington, which provided for the Alabama Claims Commission, has been regarded as an important landmark of preventative diplomacy. The commission awarded the United States $15.5 million for direct losses incurred by the Confederate privateer Alabama, which had been built and fitted out in England during the Civil War. This judgment against Great Britain was engineered largely by Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, whose papers are also available on microfilm through Scholarly Resources.

L110054. Shelf No.: 38706.  58 reels.

Slave Narratives and Appraisal Sheets

A valuable source for historians interested in the psychological and social reality of slavery, Slave Narratives and Slave Narratives: Appraisal Sheets contains typescripts of interviews gathered from over 2,000 former slaves in seventeen southern states between 1936 and 1938 by interviewers hired by the Federal Writers’ Project, Works Progress Administration (WPA).

The second part of the collection, the appraisal sheets and interview evaluations, offer additional information on the interviewers and on the Federal Writers’ Project’s methodology and goals. The materials are arranged by state and the appraisals are ordered alphabetically by the name of the interviewee.

Slave Narratives: L110457. Shelf No. 974.  11 reels.
Appraisal Sheets: L110458. Shelf No. 49384.  2 reels.

Thomas Jefferson Papers

Series 2. Gates letterbook correspondence. Reel 57 (cont’d).
Series 7. Miscellaneous bound volumes and clippings. Reels.59 (cont’d)–60.
L110034. Shelf No.: MSS 16,813. 65 reels.

Please contact your PSM sales representative for additional collections related to Southern History – African-American and Demographics and Genealogy Studies Mini Catalogs.